divine.

cew.

THE WINDOW For the Tribune.

"Walls that have ochard to our pleasure; Walls that have hidden us agreef; Bean shahen by our dancing then u. ". and states by our descriptions to a final and and are characters beat

Tax dear old Cottage Window looks out upon the ESTINE. Parothar things and lovely, that in old time graced

Reneme;
But I'm starting where the frame-work casts the

fashioning of yore, Is quaint and antique chadows across the silent floor. Thinking sadly that not always stood I looking forth alone.

Wrapped in the lustrous garment the soft moralight reppeth down.

Seeing visions of the unforgot, once with me in its New in the Ged-lit mansion, robed with the smile

Inscrutable Hes their abode beyond that boundless SET .

That portal shutting out from us a rarer mystery. For Humanity stands warder where the unscarching

And secures the solemn entrance, with Life she undrawn bar.

Nor unremembered are they who crossed the ancient

meaun, Leaving with us pleasant word and deed until they come again.

The place they loved is vacant still, in the deep wandow-nide,

And though new steps bring gayer smiles, the void is not supplied.

We're lenely in the even-tide, in paths the absent knew. Where pale and radiant roses are shining in the

And still the favirte woodbine is lovely as of old. When its searlet trumpets opened with a lining of pale gold.

Suil lends the moon her beauty, to the waters blue below.

When she spreads her regal presence o'er their entroubled flow.

Like the milky-way that stretches its marvel through the skies,

The wordrous golden alphabet of untaught mysteries,.
The influence of whose glory is to wise and simple

given. When it casts its splendid silence, across the distant

But sadder visitants than these throng round the

window-pane. Shorn of the sweet enchantment they cannot wear

The fairy-tale hath shrunk away from Time's progressive lore. And the Future it was meant to grace believeth it

But not the less will Memory send from that departed

Her sweet and somber phantasies to haunt this wiser time:

For dearest eyes here oft have looked a blessing That in as fond opraising gave back the dream di-

And watchings, hopings, agonies and expectations

Return with no great store of bliss, but scantier

heard of pain : For through that magic land afar, Truth ever

walked beside. And reigneth o'er the Real, now, with peace-bestow

Holyan, N. S., Dec., 1851.

TURKEY.

The Liberation of Rossuth-Herat-The Egyptian Railread-Russian Influence. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribens.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Dec. 5, 1851

The East is looking with some anxsety to the West for political events. The reception of the great Hungarian leader by the

people of England has quite amazed the Torks. The question of the liberation of Hungarynew that the liberation of its leader has been accomplished-must always be one of deep importance to Turkey. It is yet fresh in the minds of every one here how warmly all the Turks felt in the success of her cause against Austria. Turkey regarded the separate and independent existence of Hungary as the means of checking Russia in her progress on the route, which the finger-post, put up by Catharine Hd, indicated deemed the warlike belligerant spirit of the Magyars less troublesome on her frontier than the hordes of Cossacks which have, for a century past, hong, like a swarm of devouring locusts, over her devoted head. Independent Hungary would, however, prove nucleus for a confederation of all the aspiring spirits of Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia, and even Dalmatia and Illyria; and doubtless grow up into a formidable barrier against Russia, auan equally formidable enemy of the Turk. The Porte, nevertheless, foregoes all of these considerations, and in its interest in the cause of Hungary only regarded her success as a means of checking the dreaded progress of the Czar in the

At the present moment, when Austria is still growling over the ashes of Kutayash, and threatening the Porte with unheard of disasters no interest is expressed by it in the movements of the Hungarian Leader. It, however, hears with interest, the accounts of his popularity, and doubtless hopes that he may invoke the " Geninof Liberty" to bear him on her shield beyond the influence of the spirit of political evil, and once more surround him with his countrymen, all eager for strife against their oppressors. In the event of a war with Austria, when Hungary should have the countenance-even if only Diplomatic-o Constitutional Europe, the Turks would certainly join in the struggle, -- particularly should a Russias force interfere as it did in 1848. Will all the ovations of the People of England be o ne service to the cause of Hungary! Will Lord Palmerston again encourage the oppressed only to forsake and leave them in still deeper op

pression There are still a number of Hungarians and Poles, and even Italian retagees here. The latter are mostly from Rome, and many possessed of American passports, given them by the then Consul of the United States, as American Cari zens. This abuse ought never to have been committed, and ought to be corrected. It is believed that the French troops who took Rome and overthrew the nascent and prosperous Republic, would have respected American passports without the assertion that the hearts were bona fide American citizens. Many of the bearers prove unworthy of the protection which they thus enjoy; no doubt the consequence of a certain demoralization which takes place in the minds of some men when overcome by mis-

A serious misunderstanding has occurred between the British Embassy in Russia and the Government of this country. The town of Heral has been a bone of contention between England and Persia for many years. It is situated in the easters portion of Persia, and been quasi in lependent of that kingdom, which, however, has frequently endeavored, though in vain, to conquer it. It has proved a chieftainship rather Affghan than Persian; and as Great British now pretends to the whole of Caboolistan and Affghantstan, it is not willing that Persian rule place of Herst. In the hands of Persia, (for it i negre not better adapted for that kind of moor in a should be extended over the strong and wealthy

has at last fallon into them.) English domination over the most corresponding to the Afghans, who are the most corresponding to the fallow into them. The cases in the property of the Afghans, who are the most corresponding for the fallow into them. The case is the contract of the case in the property with the Afghans, who are the most corresponding to the fallow into the contract of the case is the contract of the case in the property of the Afghans, who are the most corresponding to the fallow into the contract of the case is the contract of the case in the property of the fallow into the contract of the case is the case is the contract of the case in the property of the Czar is to reduce Persta in point of warlike capability, and check English into from a union of Persia with the Afghans, who are the most corresponding to the case is the property of the case is the case in the property of the case is the case in the property of the case is the case in the property of the case is the case in the property of the case is th whether the Shah will continue to hold Herit, or is chedience to Hegland's demands, restors it to its former position. The Shah lately sent an employe of his Court to Vienna to employ Austrian military officers for his army. Several have already passed through here on their way.

to Teberan. The affair of the Egyptian Ranford has been settled,- if indeed European diplomacy does not interfere to destroy the settlement, - and the Porte permits Abbas Pasha to construct it or his eun expense. The affair of the quasi Holy Sepulcher has been compromised with a present of eight Arab heraes from the Sultan to the President of the Republic of France. A Government steamer lately came here for the purpose of carrying them to Marseilles, and has left with the sacred animals on board.

The Czar is now the openly declared pro sector of the Greek Church throughout the Otteman Empire. Greek priests are led to believe they would be better (not men, but politically) under Russia than the Sultan, and speak freely of the good time to come, when they will be freed of Turkish oppression! This matter is one of growing importance to the Turkish Empire, and will, doubtless, one day he the point of a great political struggle, of which Turkey will probably be the field, the goal, and the vic-

Dr. McCune Smith-Equal Suffrage

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1852. Hoence Greeley, Esq. : Please correct a mis-statement in your paper this morning. You did counsel colored men in 1846 to act for the extension of the Franchise , you gave them the names of several distinguished New-Yorkers, whom they might address on the subject, and published the replies they received from Hon. Wm. C. Bloss and others. You further counseled us to labor, as other men should, openly for this right. In the letter to which you co me the honor to alinde. I say to you "In 1846, when a Committee of Black men waited on you for aid and counsel in behalf of equal franchise, you said that sends could not be given by your party to hid them."

Yours, for the truth's sake,

JAMES McCONE SMITH.

t - Dr. Smith's distinction is more superficial than real. We published in 1846, very gladly, the letters of prominent White enizens in favor of Equal Suffrage, but we did not encourage nor desire colored men to agitate and make themselves conspicuous in the discussion, for we felt that they could do the cause no good but much harm in that way. If Dr. Smith ever understood us as advising the assembling of Colored Conventions or Black and White Conventions in furtherance of Equal Suffrage, he certainly mis-

took us.

- New consider the reasonableness of his demands and course. In 1816 we, and all Whigs who fully sympathized with us, were doing whatever we knew how to do in favor of Universal Suffrage without distinction as to Color. Knowing this, he and his associates called on us to solicit contributions of funds from our sort of Whigs for the advancement of that cause. Why were funds wanted! On whom were they to be expended? Not on White men, for they either would vote for Equal Suffrage, without money, or would not vote so at all. The essence of the application was-" You White men who favor Universal Suffrage, please contribute funds wherewith we Blacks may operate in behalf of the cause." We told them no money could be thus raised, mainly because we knew White men favorable to their object would real. ize that their public, prominent operations in behalf of the Cause could have none other than a disastrous effect. For this and similar expresled from St. Petersburgh to Constantinople; and sions of our decided convictions with regard to up with Blacks, however earnest their desire to see them equal before the Law and kindly treated in all things, Dr. Smith has dealt out to us a great deal of what he evidently deems severity and we consider abuse. We desire no controversy with him, and cheerfully bid him act according to the measure of light accorded him- as we shall to ours.

CANADA.

Fugitive Slaves and the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada-Concert-Sam. R. Ward-Negro Emigration-British West Indies-Census of Canada-Scotch Emigrants in a State of Destitution-The New Law of Evi-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Tenewro, Friday, Jan 9, 1852. The condition of the fugitive negroes who have sought an asylum to Western Canada, has attracted the attention of many benevolent persons. and charity has supplied the more pressing wants of these strangers. The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada, of which the head-quarters are at Toronto. has done its share. Their mode of relieving the distress of the fugitives is this: There are two houses provided for those who have recently come in a destitute condition, where they are boarded for one week, at the end of waich they are usually able to find such employment as they are capable of, and they are supplied with wood-saws, axes, washing-tures, soleothing-trons, &c., according to their capa-

Last night a promenade concert in behalf of the Last night a promenade connect in benait of the fugitives was beind it St. Lawrence Hall. The number process will be \$250. This concert was attended inferently by persons of both colors. The number of blacks present was considerable, and, as a general thing, they took up a position by themselves in a particular part of the room, though to some exceed they were interspersed through the sudience. In some instances white persons, to show their freedom from all prejudice of color, would make it a point of taking up a position in the very units of the colored persons. This, however, was an exception from the central rule. As an instance of conduct the conpersons. This, however, was an exception from the general rule. As an instance of conduct the contrary of this, may be mentioned the case of a young lady, who, promenating with a gendeman, observed, when she exine in the neighborhood of those of another color. "Oh let us go back, these are all colored persons." Mr. Ward, recently of Syracuse, a colored man, made an excellent speech on the subject of Slavery. He is about the best, if not the very best speaker in this city. It may easily be conceived that the refugees from Slavery, who take up their residence in Canada, are relieved and assisted purely from motives of humanity, and not because there is any desire to enforc them to come here in considerable numbers. Undensitivity the contest them and not because there is any desire to entire them to come here in considerable numbers. Undoubtedly the general sentiment is unfavorable to a large influx of segrees into Canada though, of course, there is and will be nothing to prevent their coming. If regrocolomization must take place on British territory, in this western part of the world, the general benef nere indicates that it ought to be in the Weig Indies and not Canada Because it is in the British West Indies only that they will find the olimate said the ourself contents. because it is in the straigh West indices only that they will find the chimate and the pursuits configuration them. No doubt the negro is capable of encuring the severity of a varieties winter but there can be as little doubt that he is out of his etement here, and would eaply greater means of comfort in the British West Indices. My own opinion is, that these facilities are also also confort in the British West Indices. of their future home, should emigrate, not to Carada, but to the West Indies. Here they are mostly barbers, boot blacks, stable men, are fail oftner similar mental situations. It is evident that to this kind of employment, there is a natural limit, and one which, in a small community, must soon be reached. The surplussage must take their haor to a different kind of market, and it is obvious that, in all new countries, that market must be the cultiva-

feeding of stock partients howers, weather, stated on ones and the proof eas of once are instantialized. There is little fronts familiar result will show a very barbarous under the ignorant Freich toma tan peasantry, who ching with death-like tenacity to the customs of their grandfathers.

Many of the Scatch subgrants of last season are still in a state of great dwithstoon. Private chiefly has come tarify to their relief. Some mice west of Hamilton there are now hundreds of them living in miserable hovels, in a state of extreme descitation, anginents on many instances by sickness and age in

The new law of evidence has just gone into one raises here which simils of parties to a soft being examined on oath. I will wrich the effect of its working and give you the result.

KOSSUTH AT ANNAPOLIS.

Reception by the Maryland Legislature, Annarolis, Mo., Tersday, Jan. 13, 1862.

At 125 o'clock, Gov. Kosouth and suite were conducted to the State House by Gov. Lowe. At the door of the Senate Chamber they were that by the Committee appointed by the Senate torcember them when Mr. Down, the Chairman, addressed them when Mr. Down, the Chairman, addressed

them when Mr. Down, the Charman, accessed Gov K as follows.

Gov Kossuru: Bedeing you a cordial wecome to the Sengitalities of Mayriand, the Senate has ap-pented us to invite you to their chamber.

This welcome and this invitation we extend to

you as the distinguished leader of a gallagt and ble people. Your own sufferings in the cause of ple, received our warmest sympathy and profound re-We welcome you as a man. Your deinterested

spect and simiration.
We welcome you as the representative of a gallant and goode people. The history of that people illuminess the records of Europe for centuries part. Their recent struggle for independence we have walched with annious hope, with eagitablicipation. of the Danube was quenched in their own blood, mourned the sad result.

As a man, and as the representative of a people we myne you to our champer.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH Mg. PRESIDENT: The stormy current of my life has offered several moments when the suportance of the occasion, connected with associations of his torical interest, impressed a deep emotin upon mind. But, perhaps, never yet in eny life has the

memory of the past made eiten a gloomy impression upon me as here.

Thow with reverential awe before history, in bow-ing before you. Senature of Maryland, intuis glorious hall—the sanctuary of immortal deeds, failowed by

half—the sanctuary of immortal deeds, Isliowed or the memories of immortal names.

Before I thank the living, let me lock to those dead whose immortal spirits dwell within these wails, (looking at the portraits that aborn the walls,) living in an unimperishable life in the glory, free dom and nappiness of your great united Republic, destined, as I confidently hope, to become the corner stone of the future of Huminity.

Yes, there they are—the glorious architects of the Independence of of this Republic, grown up to such a giant in such a short time.

There is Thomas Stone, there, your Demostrance, Samuel Chase there. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who designedly adject that epithet to the significance of his name, that nobosy should be missisken about who was the Cafroll who dared the noble deed, and was rewarded by his being the last of his illustrious companions whom Ged called

last of his illustrious companions whom Ged called to the heavenly paradise, after he had long enjoyed the paradise of freedom on earth, and here, William Paca—allof them riggers of the Declaration of Ameri-Paca-mior them righers of the Declaration of American Independence, that noblest, that happest page in manhood's history.

How happy that man must have been (pointing to the portrait of Governor Paca) having to givers this sovereign State on that happy day, when within these very walls was ratified the act which, by the recognition of some year angular various days of the pack which, by the recognition of some year angular various days of the pack which, by the

these very waiss was rained and accountry recognition of your very enemy, raised your country to the seat of an independent nation on earth.

Ye spirits of the departed cast a ray of consolution by the thundering voice of your nation, over that down-trocten land whose electricite, a wander-

that down-trocken land whose elect chief, a wandering exile, for having dared to initiate the inspiration of your manly hearts, lays the trembing nopes of an oppressed continent before the generous heart of your people—now not only an independent nation, but also a mighty, gloriens power on earth.

Alas' what a difference in the success of two like deeds! Have I not done, what ye did 'Yes, I nave. Was the cause for which I did it not alike sacred and just as yours! It was. Or have we not tought to sustain it with equal resolution as your brethren did Bold though the to claim a glory such as America Boin though it be to claim a glory such as America has, I am hold to claim it, and say, yes, wo did. And yet what a difference in the result. And where this that while you in your struggle met with assistance, we in ours met not even "fair play," because when we fought there was nobody on earth to maintain

therica was silent, and England did not stir; and silent you were assisted by a French King, we want

down because it has forsaken us! Well, we are not broken yet. There ishope for us, Well, we are not broken yet. I here is no per or because there is a God in Heaven and an America on earth! [Applause] May be that our nameless were necessary, that the glorious destiny of America be tuiniled—that after it was an asylum for the oppressed, it became, by regenerating Europe, the place of manners in the same.

On, it is not a mere capricious change of fate, hat the exiled Governor of that land whose name, four years ago, was coarcely known on your glorious shores, and which now (oh, let me have the bles-sings of this faith') is near the generous heart of America—It is not a mere chance that Hungary's exited chief thanks the Senators of Maryland for America—It is not a mere chance exited chief thanks the Senators the high honor of a public welcome in that very Hall where the first Continental Congress met, where eur great Republic's glorious Censtitution w dence was ratified, and where you, Senators, guard, with steacy hand, the sovereign State rights of your own State united to thirty others, not to make you less free, but to make you more mighty,—to

make you a power on earth.

I believe there is the hand of God in history. You assigned a piace in this hall of free iom to the memory of Chatham, for having been just to America by opposing the Stamp Act, which awoke your nation to resistance.

Now the people of England think as once Pitt the chier thought, and honor with deep reverence the memory of your Washington.

ener thought, and noner with each reverence the memory of your Washington.

But suppose the England of Lord Chatham's time had thought as Channam did; and his burning words had moved the English aristocracy to be just toward the Colonies: those four men there (potating to the portraite) had not signed your country's indepen-dence. Washington were perhaps a name "un-anown, unhonored and unsung," and this proud con-stellation of your circless stars had perhaps not vestellation of your giorious stars had perhaps not yet there on manking's sky—instead of being now about to become the sun of freedom. [Applause.] It is thus Frovidence acts.

thus Providence acts.
Let me hope, Sir, that Hungary's unmerised fate
was necessary in order that your stars should become
such a sun. Sir, I stand perhaps upon the very syst
where your Washington stood, a recond Cincinnatus,
constraint the conditional stars. consummating the greatest act of his life. The walls which now listen to my humble words, listened once to the words of his republican virtue, immortal by their very modesty. Let me upon this sarred spot expressing confident belief that if he stood here now, he would tell you that his prophecy is fulfilled that you are mighty enough to defy any power on earth in a just cause, and he would tell you that there never was and never will be a cause more used to a surface. was and never will be a cause more just than cause of Hungary, being, as it is, the cause of

I thank the Senate of Maryland in my country's name for the henor of your generatous welcome. Sir, I entreat the Senate kindly to remember

my down-trodden fatheriand.

I bid you fare well, feeling heart and well purified, and the readeption of my desires strengthened by the very air of this ancient City of Providence.

On motion, the Senate adjourned. The Committee, on the part of the House of Delegates, received Kossula at the door of their channer, and presented him to the Speaker, who said.

Gov. Kossurn - The House of Delegates of Mary-

too. Assetts to manifest their admiration for you as the champion of liberty, and defender of the rights of man, and seeking to elevate your oppressed country-men to that position to which nature and mature's Get entitled them, and bidding the opposed of all nations to stand erect in the image of their God, and to say to the crowned and hanging despot, as in ob-scure Northman sait on one occasion, when leaving his fait cames most the harrisot the. its frest cance upon the banks of the Tiber, and oranhis first cance upon the oants of the tiper, and of the cushing his sabre in the face of a supercitious Koman, "I too, am a man," have resolved to do all that the brief instace of your arrival would emable them, to extend to you a cordial welcome to talk Capital. where your great prototype, the mamorial Washingone closed that naturary career which resulted in
the political respectation of this country, and his
And I am sure that I speak the next means of my

And I am sure that I speak the next means of my extend to you a consulpe, the immortal Washing-ton, careed that nationly career which resulted in the political regeneration of this country, and his

"Who will be true, themselves mest strike the blass,"

America received from Europe private generosity and pith is assistance. Europe expects from America only private generosity and the assurance of "full play." Sir, is time bope that in tors Hall, where history thus speaks, principles will rule.

Upon this appeal rest my hopes, and it is with the consolation of hope, that I beg you. Sir, and the House of Delegates of the State of Mary and, to accept the warmest acknowledgments of this distinction they have pleased to honor me with, and the assurance of my own and my country's sincere grantude.

LABOR REFORM IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Pestival of the Coachmakers' Union.

THE COACHMAKERS' UNION-a society of practical Conchmakers, lately Journeymen, now associated to employ and direct their own in lustry-celebrated the opening of its spacious building by a Festival and Supper in said building on Monday evening of this week. A very large as semblage, mainly of the Young Mechanics and Young Ladies of Bridgeport and its vicinity, attended, together with several invited guests fro n a distance, and a number of distinguished citizens. The rooms were well filled soon after 7 o'clock, but the supper was not served till nearly 9. It was dispatched with s gral alacrity and heartiness, and then

William H. Noule, one of the associate owners of the lands and buildings of the Coachmakers' Union, read the toasts, which were responded to, in the fol-lowing order.

1. The Francisc of the United States—The only power to would se that deputed to him by twenty five millions of people who recognize the benefits of Union. (Applains and music.)

2. The Coochmakers' Union-May there never be may divinion among them, except a division of profits.

To which Mr. P. T. BARNUM responded as fol-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Having been called

upon to respond to the last sentiment, which I certhinly can with all my heart, I shall beg your indulgence for a moment while I advert to other circomstances, which might perhaps, at the first-blush, which I regard as intimately connected with the interests of our citizens in general and the Coach-makers' Union in particular. Every observer acknowledges that Bridgeport is

growing with a rapidity unsurpassed by any town in New England, and certainly none in Connectiducements, greater conveniences, or more numerous facilities to the mechanic or manufacturer. Its local position and natural advantages are unequaled in our State. Situated on both sides of one of the best harbors on the Sound, connected with the great Metropolis by two times of seamers and numerous sating packets, placed by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad (which has its principal station here) within two and a quarter hours of the City of New-York, and within six and a haif hours of Boston, stretching her iron arms through the beautiful and romantic valleys of the Horsztonic and Naugatuck, whose ferthirty is unequaled, and whose hundreds of busy and thriving manufactories pour forth their treasures upon the lines of railroad ducements, greater conveniences, or more numerous pour forth their treasures upon the lines of pour forta their freasures upon the lines of rairrand which terminate at this point, and receive in return their raw material, as well as coul and machinery, and all descriptions of necessaries and long-ries of life, which must pass to their destination through this city removated for the beauty of her scenery and the elegance of her private residences, contrastd by the heavier and variety of the first celebrated for the beauty and variety of her churches, her numerous public and select schools, futl of the vigor and ambition of a young and thriving place, which, in accordance with Col. Crossics acrice, knowing he who is right is bound to so anxiet, acting daily to her population by scores, hundred, being onlined acress very very real. hundreds being obliged every year to take up the reshlence elsewhere, because there is not a single resilence elsewhere, because there is not a single house to be found untenanted in the whole town, although great numbers of new tenements are being erected continually with men of wealth and enter-prise, besides hive Banks with a capital of nearly two millions of dollars placed at the disposal of in-custry and integrity, Bridgeport may well defy her elder and silter cities to set forth stronger and larger attractions to the merchant, the manufacturer, and the man of lessure.

the man of lensure.

Bridgeport is the smallest township in the State, having, comparatively at a recent period, been set of from Old Stratford, hence, with its rapid growth, its limits are smaller and the tract of one hundred acres on which we are now standing is the only one of any exert unoccupied. The alimitable situation of this beautiful plateau of land for manufacturing purposes, being immediately on the harbor, and rail-toats passing through it, is properly chosen by the Coachmakers' Union as a site for their factory, and the good judgment they have shown in this selection gives evidence of their probable future prosperty. The eminent Dr. Dwight, who made a brief through its Bridgers of in 1822 and was invest for ich we are now standing is the only one of perity. The entire is D. Dwight, who made a Dries solourn in Bridgsport in 18th; and who lived for a number of years on Greenfield Hill, speaks in the highest prace of this particular tract of land; he had traveled through the six New-England States and New-York, yet he found the summer nearty of this spot without a parallel. Dr. Dwight was discussed not only for his next want learning but of thirdished not only for his piety and learning, but as dis-terior his rate powers as descriptive poet, and no man's opinion as to the charms of natural scenery are better entitled to consideration.

The usands besides Dr. Dwight saw the beauty of this natean of learning.

Thousands besides Dr. Dwight saw the beauty of this plateau of land, and its admirable situation, its elevated obsidion, its excellent soil, its pure water, its close proximity to the center of the city, and its numberless other advantages, but they also saw that this property was divided into numerous small tracts with as many different owners, and also, until recently, that it was cut off from orrect and easy communication with the city, although distant therefrom but a musset shot. These objections have been fully removed. First: By the purchase by two individuals of the

First: By the purchase by two individuals of the entire tract of land, consisting of over one hundred screek clearing it of all incumbrances and fully establishing its title; and

Second: By means of the free bridge recently erected at the sede of the Railroad bridge, thus bringing the entire tract of land within four animites wark of the center of the city.

The making and gracing of Cedar-st., (leading from Main-st, to the upper bridge,) has rendered the approach of carriages as easy, safe, and far pleasanter than a ribe of the same short distance in any other direction. Hence it will be seen that the only objections which ever have existed to this portion of the town as a place of residence, are entirely cone away.

its very center.
The Coachmakers' Union, you are perhaps The coachmakers' Union, you are perhaps award, is a corporate body, formed of some thinty or forty workmen, who were a while since the most ske ful hands in sondry other manufactories. They e strong, as the phrase is in consequence of a reduction of their wares. Of the propriety of this movement of their wares. Of the propriety of this movement of theirs, or of the reduction alluded to, I have nothing to say. But while they were engaged in this strike, an idea struck them for the first time, that by a union of their forces it was possible to confine a business in such a manner as to reserve to themselves the entire amount of their carnings, instead of parting with a portion of them to swell the confiers.

ing out of this niea by forming themselves it Joint Stock Company under the general statu this State. Every man is a stockholder accor this State. Every man is a stockholder according to the amount of his contributions to the capital to be used—say from threeto five hundred dollars each These stockholders have elected a director free each branch of the business—trimmaing, budy-making, blacks mithing, and painting—and these directors are severally the foremen of the various classes they represent. These oversee the workmen an work with them. Besides thus, in their capacity a directors they make purchases of material an-sales of the articles manufactured, take and fil orders for carriages of every description, and do a that belongs to the principals to do in other manufa

Out of the general fund the workmen are paid

Out of the general fund the workmen are paid their weekly wages at the same rate that other workmen are paid, and according to the value of the labor they have performed, and no more. Here, as eissewhere, the skillful artisan and the industrious man receives the wages of his skill and industry, and the idle and incompetent reap as they have sown. At the end of the year the profits or excess of money arising from the sales of the articles manifactured, after paying for the labor expended in making them, in place of being divided among two or three capitalists whose money has enabled them to employ the services and skill of others, is distributed among the stockholding workmen themselves, acamong the stockholding workmen themselves, ac-cerding to the amount of their interest. It is easy to see that in this way every one of the workmen will have equitably asded to his wages his just share of all the money that has been earned. There is no doubt but this system is right, but will it work well. My friends of the Coachmakers' Union intend to show that it will work admirably well, in their own parlance they have put their shoulders to the "wheel," they intend to work up to the "his," and never they intend to work up to the "his," and never the "time themselves, although they will the many of the "filless" who come under their hands especially those who have "spoke" the loudest. They intend to give "bady" to their work, make their carriages call "skine" in the world, that can be seen from "pole" "pole," while they themselves will secure succes to "pole," while they themselves the by "brading" their passions, seconing a "close "rea upon their expenses, never wasting a "bit" of the upon their expenses, never wasting a "bit" extray time, "spurring" their industry, "carbing" extraval gant notions, and all drawing in harmony together each member of the Association pledging himself no

"kick out of the traces."
They will make every description of Carriage - ve. They will make every description of Carriage over thought of, and will formsh them on the most reasonable terms. They will manufacture Courings Barouches, Omnibuses, Wagons and Carryalle, Broughams, Gags and Landeaus, Causans, Tiborryalle Broughams, Gags and Landeaus, Causans, Tiborryalle India and Phatons. Although est a torthemselves, they will provide the "stage" for others, and notwithstanding they are good heariest, ovial men, some portion of their work may one "suffey," while other specimens, though free from meets, will still appear a little "buggy." Their success is certain, for they make it a "rule" or do business on the "muare," and are determined by business on the "square," and are determine perseverance, industry and fair dealing, to

one of the Eye-Laws of this Union prohibits the introduction of all intoxicating drinks upon the premises. This "augers" went for their success although it might prove a "bore" for to, lee With clear beads, honest hearts and willing manifely the clear beads, honest hearts and willing manifely the clear beads, honest hearts and willing manifely the clear beads.

they are bound to prosper, for it is quite "plane" that better qualities no man ever "saw".

In conclusion, I beg to offer a sentiment which I have no doubt will be admitted true by every reflecting mind, and will surely, I think, meet win the approbation of my honorable friens Mr. Greele. The Mechanic and Laborer-Counters of Capital. Who the first cease to work, the latter will cease to exist.

Mr. GREELEY here being called upon, responded to this with appropriate spirit, first entering into an exposition of the characteristics of the working man of the day, portraying his carelessness of the future and recklessness of the present, spending his hard. earned pennics with a benevolence of self-initialg. ence that created habits of waste and improvidence that in too many instances made his subsequent mar ringe a deplorable tie, and rendered his wife and children the stipendiaries of friends and relations, or rictims of desolate want and vice, and blusself the martyr of loose principles and looser habits. He then gave a cursory glance at the Spirit of the Age , he saw a future for labor of brilliant promise declaring that even the sturdy conservative of the times-like the stubborn horse upon the ferry-post, vainly backing while the boat moves on-was stivainly backing while the boat moves on—was ahead of his ancestors in liberality and the property of the property and the property of the very elements, and was as desirable as it ominous of the better future now dewning upon the then ran over various States of the U which he had visited to see the workings of refactory Association projects, instancing coopers efforts in Ohio, which were succeeding beautiful one of those tractinal strikes where

efforts in Ohio, which were succeeding beautifullyone of those practical strikes where working nehad combined their small means, and borrows
others of well-disposed capitalists, and gone to worfor themselves with the happest results, have g is
dint of economy and good management and stocked
application, surrounded themselves with material
enjoyments, and funded in their business—are unit
against hard times and the vicisitudes of race—thous
sands of dollars, whereas before, each spring ha
found them nearly pennices and fraundless, if not h
want. He then cautioned the Coachinakors Usio
against expecting too much, counseling self-enlawant the free cautioned the Courseing self-denial, forbearance toward and other—ne showed the over-weening vanity of the young in business, the danger of indulging jealousy even toward those, unjustive preferred, and begged them to remember there was poison in the cup, and that the arth free might not succeed, there was no defect in the principle, and it

Ina B. Davis, of the New York City Property Union, in Workingman's imagerative Astories which has a Bakery in the Reventh av., in such ful operational spoke as follows to the above tog-

FRIENDS, LANCES AND CENTEREN: After theme

and sucry a ceed of his flarence, and the paties.

little for me to say, except to im, art to you seem the experience of the Asia culon with which to tive Union of the City of New York, which is no confudy presecuting the Baking business in the enth av. Its object is more racical than that of No Union, and the obstacles to success in any reins movement is proportional to the degree of dank calism. The Protective Union is based upon to principle of universal equality, helieving the ne useful occupations that are required to melasus develop society should be so apportioned that every individual should be required to perform in apportant share of labor. The Protective Union incap priate share of inter.

posed of members not of any paritional profession to the made up of individuals of various callings, and construct. With this was menures were innorant of the means by worth combat the established user s. Some were saltened, and some knavish, bestes, some of these bakers in the City used their toffuence to destroy by threatening to the har, e to a h most they jum the Union. Wain all these are as less, we have subtained our existence, and are really successful. Not if we have successed unear difficulties with to ratcal an object, there can be out lat o found of row en-cess if you possess any legrey of business habits in you not only have the market standard of wagang the work you do, but you have a sumulant in the do non of profits realized—while the Professive Uni-declares no dividend, as all the profits are related in the extension of trade, feeting that by successful in the extension of trade. establishing various occapations or useful raises the oppressed masses will be encouraged to dividual employers is mona chical, as Mr. Greek has justly safed, and the only tow corolving sponemplovers must be done by representatives. And for my part I think the time will come wheat will be a political question whether Government shall not superintend the industrial as well as political interests of the people, manning

time in business will have to pay reason able wage to their hands, lest they be induced to organize and labor for themselves. Now, friends, the hours growing late, and the ladies especially are analoss to join the merry dance, and I will therefore drawiny remarks to a close arging you be cultivate analogum and the marks to a close arging you be cultivate analogum tance with the various associations of the kind now in operation, for if you learn anything from the experience of others, it is so muon sured, and you will need all the advice you can obtain from other. I would, therefore, reviewment you to open a reversion of the control of the proposed with similar organizations.

Mr. Davis having concluded annial applicate the sixth toast was proposed.

B. Bicisson—The enty rate of arithments that can obtain the desirable of the proposed of the proposed

friends, your Association's success
friends, your Association's success
stgral to call out the working class to freethen
seiver, and your success will have a important inseiver, and your success will have a important inseiver, and your territories of working men who
fluence upon the treatment of working men who
fluence upon the treatment of working men who

This toast was eloquestly responded to by er-Lieut. Governor Ponn, of Conn.

7. Seat Bridgerort—A chance parties of the "god country," that is about to be femoed up.

3. The Laures—God bless bless bless were we look upt their faces we are resolved to be a united.

WM. J. HAMERSLEY of Harrford, responded to

this, entering into a succinct history of Connecting demonstrating that it had produce t something be sides wooden nutmegs and horn guadiats. Ty character of its women he put in competition again the world, in all that makes them true mother and companions—intelligent lacies and competed managers of the domestic relations. The soar d Connecticut, under her teachings, and here te nowned from the infancy of the State, and not a fer nowned from the infancy of the State, and not a few of them had been first in arms as the east and triumplent invariable them had been first in arms as the east and triumplent may all battle upon the Northern Lakes, in the last war, indicated; nor was Connecticut beined in the Revolution—she and Massauhusetts farmising more arms, money and mea than the most prominent States in the Union. And so in the last war, the farmished greater proportional aid than any other State, although a majority of her people sees opposed to it. Suc. most of all, was the prominent in having been the excited State in the Union to adopt, and the largest in farmishing the means opposed to the largest in farmishing the means opposed to the largest in farmishing the means of promote. Public Schools, Having coordinated, is gave as his tests.

WILLIAM J. Young responded to this. He was a radical man, prone to believe that good to man might be realized in this world-that the race were impelsively generous and just, as the spontaneous and abundant admiration for their virtues which the world of mankind bestew upon such men as Washington, Lafayette and Kossuth-not only in this last instance admiration, but in self-sacrificing aid in the cause he labors to advance. It only needed right forms and circumstances of social life to make manifed tolerably clever and good; but the attitude of "but week

bly clever and good; but the attitude of "batwen wind and water" suffering and uncertainty in which it existed, was a bad condition to teat the question in, and yet the mase, in specific cales, would make yield to good impulses, and even deny themselves to aid assuffering fellow-iman. The relations of that men de changing; the tell men of the world saff mend their manners. He would lay any wast that the misses will follow to any zood ond, as faster than the potential few will jest. The side of the world's errors lies in the greediness and of the world's errors lies in the greediness and want of courage to do right in the few who aspuly wast that legislation shall ever se conto increase the furnities of the wealth, unmaded the welling to create those institutions and relation that secture employment and due compensations. unwilling to create those has below.

that secure employment and due compensation to
those who do the worlds work and are entitled to
the gratinate and respect, and the conditions an
chances in it that shall secure there to them. The
chances in it that shall secure there to them. chances in it that shall so the face to the brings him to the question of what are man's right in society? Government has no right to depite him of any of his natural property, and should are aim to protect him, not alone in this, bot is not alone. aim to protect him, not alone in time, derice his figured rights, and in his occupation also. According thems lives, as the masses mostly do, to a blid confidence in their leaders, saw enould same as being their true and leave town no alternative high laws of traite for a submistence. A great marge forms are mooted, all having root features and some of them practical characteristics; but the property of the few, to the ex master of the man, the tendency to centralization of power and more rety was so great, that he great got Atlas himseculor not but the crushing weight of the workingman, into the shoulders of the workingman. one of the elements of society, as much so a safety or freedom, and the same right exists to jermin monopoly of the elective franchise or of the best worship and of speech, or of the person, so it land. Hence the necessity grows to minere every decay. and with this necessity, thank God, the popular, also of the measures that shall forbid nonepoly of the Public Lands are growing also. Landsiminal laws at last must come also, to prevent that so against on of the soil in the hands of a fragment of the people, making dependents of the reat, which is, a people, making dependents of the rest, which is a fact, monarchy, slavery, despotane, or their squident, whatever name may be attached to our lastices, or however nominally free the suffrage of a sail other people before us, will fail in site and Government. Mr. Young concluded with the

The American Revolution—find in a stress. Licansed coast the secrety dies. He were parts, from the region and stress, free interest and speech, free july and building laws.

The Mayor of Bridgeport sent to telle what lens to the assemblage: Enward Willia, President of the On-Deal Sin. I am very much thise of instruction to attend the Union Federal A. it I can say there is no han in the has an arrest present a filterest in yield a faill feel a deeper of warder interest in the pe-prospectly of it, than myself. I have belowed and prospertly attend you included a labor, and especially it so limitably and a prospertly attend you, and se-ruals of Arisin our laps, and a security

and prosperity attend you, and seems that of Arrian our land, and a ready and seems pay for allyou can many will not peemit my jening in the color must beg to be excepted.

I remain your with my land, and with my land, you have a 1.7 1.250.

If you cheek 1.250.

Brids.port, Jan 12, 1850.
If yest bleave, I will not end a tone
The Temperacy Lew of the Second the